HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**PRESIDENT’S DAY CHALLENGE: An Extra Credit Matching Activity**

**A. George Washington B. John Adams C. Thomas Jefferson**

**D. James Madison E. James Monroe F. John Quincy Adams**

**G. Andrew Jackson H. Martin Van Buren I. William Henry Harrison**

**J. John Tyler K. James K. Polk L. Zachary Taylor**

**M. Millard Fillmore N. Franklin Pierce O. James Buchanan**

**P. Abraham Lincoln Q. Andrew Johnson R. Ulysses S. Grant**

**S. Rutherford B. Hayes T. James Garfield U. Chester Arthur**

**V. Grover Cleveland W. Benjamin Harrison X. William McKinley**

**Y. Theodore Roosevelt Z. William Howard Taft AA. Woodrow Wilson**

**BB. Warren G. Harding CC. Calvin Coolidge DD. Herbert Hoover**

**EE. Franklin Delano Roosevelt FF. Harry S Truman GG. Dwight David Eisenhower**

**HH. John F. Kennedy II. Lyndon Baines Johnson JJ. Richard Nixon**

**KK. Gerald Ford LL. Jimmy Carter MM. Ronald Reagan**

**NN. George Herbert Walker Bush OO. William Jefferson Clinton PP. George W. Bush**

**QQ. Barack Obama**

\_\_\_\_\_1. The band They Might Be Giants celebrated this president in song in their 1990s album, “Factory Showroom.” During his presidency, the United States acquired the Oregon Territory and the Mexican Cession, satisfying the demands of proponents of America’s “Manifest Destiny.”

\_\_\_\_\_2. As a lawyer, he defended the British soldiers responsible for the “Boston Massacre.” He was a diplomat and played an important role in negotiating the Treaty of Paris of 1783; as President, he passed the Alien and Sedition Acts, which were probably unconstitutional, to quell criticism from the Democratic-Republican Party.

\_\_\_\_\_3. He was the only President ever elected to two non-consecutive terms in office.

\_\_\_\_\_4. He was the President who desegregated the US military by executive order; lead the United States into the Korean War, fired General Douglass MacArthur for insubordination, and gave the order to drop atomic weapons on Hiroshima and Nagasaki at the end of World War II.

\_\_\_\_\_5. He was the first Democratic candidate to win the state of Virginia’s Electoral College votes since Lyndon Johnson in 1964. As a senator from Illinois, he delivered the keynote address at the Democratic National Convention in 2004. He was the first Hawaiian-born President, and the first president with African ancestry.

\_\_\_\_\_6. He was the President during the Era of Good Feelings, and his “doctrine” created a Sphere of Influence for the United States in Central and South America.

\_\_\_\_\_7. He was the first United States President to die in office, just one month after his inauguration. He died of pneumonia; he was the first Whig ever elected President.

\_\_\_\_\_8. A Democrat and a Southerner who led the nation immediately after the Civil War, this President was the first to be impeached; he came within one vote of being removed from office.

\_\_\_\_\_9. This President carried out more anti-trust cases that any other, including his predecessor, Theodore Roosevelt. After his term as President, he served on the Supreme Court. He was an enormous man, well over 300 lbs., and he once got stuck in the White House bathtub.

\_\_\_\_\_10. He is the only President to reach office without being elected: he was appointed Vice President when Spiro Agnew resigned, and he assumed the Presidency when Nixon stepped down.

\_\_\_\_\_11. During his time in office he personally led a military expedition to put down the Whiskey Rebellion. Oh, and he was the first President of the United States of America.

\_\_\_\_\_12. This future President gained his fame during the Mexican-American War, leading American soldiers. He was a Whig, and he died in office in 1850.

\_\_\_\_\_13. He was the President of the United States of America when the Berlin Wall fell, the Soviet Union collapsed, and the first Persian Gulf War began.

\_\_\_\_\_14. He was the President of the United States who authorized the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961 and led the country during the Cuban Missile Crisis. He was assassinated on November 22, 1963.

\_\_\_\_\_15. He was a former Massachusetts governor who was best known for putting down the Boston Police officer’s strike prior to assuming the Presidency upon Warren G. Harding’s death. He was President when Sacco and Vanzetti were put to death. He was known for his quiet disposition.

\_\_\_\_\_16. He is known as the “Father of the Constitution”, authored many of the Federalist Papers and much of the Bill of Rights and he was President of the United States during the War of 1812.

\_\_\_\_\_17. He was the only President to be elected to the House of Representatives ***AFTER*** having served as President. He represented a group of slaves from the ship Amistad attempting to win their freedom in court. And he was the son of a President.

\_\_\_\_\_18. Known as a “dough-faced” President for his ability to change is positions depending upon his audience, this President was in office when the Dred Scott decision was announced. He did little or nothing in response, and is often blamed for his lack of leadership in preventing the Civil War.

\_\_\_\_\_19. He was assassinated in 1881 by a disappointed office seeker; his death resulted in the passage of the Pendleton Civil Service Reform Act.

\_\_\_\_\_20. This President was in office when the United States of America was attacked by Al-Queda terrorists in 2001; during his time in office, the United States fought wars to overthrow the Taliban in Afghanistan (who had harbored Al-Queda) and the dictatorial government of Saddam Hussein in Iraq. In the election of 2000, his opponent Al Gore won millions more votes, but failed to win the Electoral College.

\_\_\_\_\_21. He was the second United States President to be impeached, largely for lying about marital infidelities. While he was President of the United States, he appointed Ruth Bader Ginsberg to the United States Supreme Court.

\_\_\_\_\_22. Elected President in 1888, this man was a distant relative of William Henry Harrison, who had died in office after just one month in 1841. The man elected President before him was also elected President after him!

\_\_\_\_\_23. He was the President of the United States during the Spanish-American War, and responsible for annexing the Philippines in the aftermath of the war. He was assassinated by an anarchist in 1901, while visiting the Pan-American Convention in Buffalo, NY.

\_\_\_\_\_24. While he was President, the United States fought the Barbary Pirates for the right to trade in the Mediterranean Sea; the United States put an embargo on trade with England; the United States purchased western lands from Napoleon, and the Corps of Discovery trekked to the Pacific Ocean and back!

\_\_\_\_\_25. This President hated the National Bank, and destroyed it. When his own Vice President John C. Calhoun attempted to suggest that States had the right to nullify laws, he vowed to invade the state of South Carolina and hang Calhoun. While he was President, the Supreme Court ruled that the Cherokee Tribe should be permitted to stay in Georgia, where they had lived in peace for centuries. He claimed, “Chief Justice Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it!” The Spoils System thrived under “Old Hickory’s” presidency.

\_\_\_\_\_26. He was a Virginian and became President when William Henry Harrison, “Tippecanoe” died in office. He was responsible for annexing Texas, and hoped to maintain slavery for generations to come.

\_\_\_\_\_27. During his little known Presidency, The Compromise of 1850 passed, and California became a state. He also sent the US Navy to open trade with Japan, and supported the Treaty of Kanagawa of 1853.

\_\_\_\_\_28. He succeeded the assassinated James A. Garfield, and signed the Pendleton Act into law. He also signed the Chinese Exclusion Act, forbidding immigration from China for ten years. He suffered from a kidney disease known as Bright’s Disease.

\_\_\_\_\_29. This President asked Robert E. Lee to command the United States Armed forces during the Civil War, but Lee declined. He composed the Gettysburg Address and created the Thanksgiving Holiday in the United States.

\_\_\_\_\_30. He was the President of the United States when the Transcontinental Railroad was completed, the Republican supervisor of the Reconstruction of the American South, and a former Union general nicknamed “Unconditional Surrender.” He’s buried in New York City.

\_\_\_\_\_31. He was the President of the United States before Abraham Lincoln. During his time in office, “Bleeding Kansas” erupted, a precursor to the Civil War. John Brown was hanged in Virginia. After Lincoln was elected in 1860, but before Lincoln was inaugurated, he was almost invisible during the secession crisis.

\_\_\_\_\_32. He became President as a result of the Compromise of 1876, and “stole the Presidency from Samuel Tildon,” who had won more popular votes. During his time in office Reconstruction came to an end.

\_\_\_\_\_33. This former rancher and outdoors enthusiast established the first National Parks in US History. He signed the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act into law after reading Upton Sinclair’s *The Jungle*. He was a Roughrider in the Spanish-American War and a Trustbuster in office. In 1912, he ran for a third term as a member of the Bull Moose Party, but lost.

\_\_\_\_\_34. He survived an assassination attempt in 1981 and served two terms in office. He condemned the Soviet Union as an “evil empire” and then helped to negotiate warm relations with that nation when Mikhail Gorbachev came into power in the mid-Eighties. At the Berlin Wall, he declared, “Mr. Gorbachev, TEAR DOWN THIS WALL!” and he lived to see it happen.

\_\_\_\_\_35. While this Democrat was president from 1977 to 1981, The United States was mired in Economic Recession. He opposed the Soviet Union’s invasion of Afghanistan so strongly, that the United States boycotted the Moscow Olympics in the year 1980. He was also President when Iranians held hundreds of Americans hostage at the US Embassy for 444 days.

\_\_\_\_\_36. This President was in office when Neil Armstrong landed on the moon. He opened diplomatic relations with the People’s Republic of China while in office. Yet, he is the only President in the history of the United States of America to resign from office. Had he not resigned, he would likely have been impeached and removed from office for breaking in to the 1972 Democratic national headquarters and lying about the criminal act.

\_\_\_\_\_37. His “Great Society” reforms like Medicaid, Medicare, and Head Start were considered magnificent accomplishments; the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 were signed during his Presidency, but his legacy was damaged the Vietnam War.

\_\_\_\_\_38. “He Kept Us Out of War” was this President’s campaign slogan in the Election of 1916. In April of 1917, he asked Congress to declare war on Germany to “Make the World Safe for Democracy.” His Fourteen Point Plan to restore Europe after World War I was adopted in the Treaty of Versailles.

\_\_\_\_\_39. This Nebraskan and World War II hero directed Operation Overlord on D-Day in Normandy, France prior to becoming the President of the United States. While he was in office, he was caught lying about U-2 spy planes missions over the Soviet Union. He also sent troops into Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas to force the school to integrate peacefully.

\_\_\_\_\_40. He promised Americans a “Return to Normalcy” after World War I and the rise of Radicalism left many Americans upset and disturbed. He was notoriously corrupt, however, allowing the Teapot Dome Scandal to happen on his watch. He died in office in 1923.

\_\_\_\_\_41. He was the President of the United States when the Stock Market collapsed and the Great Depression began, and he was blamed for being unsympathetic towards the poor. Newspapers became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ blankets, empty pockets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flags, and communities of bums lived in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_villes.

\_\_\_\_\_42. He designed the AAA, the CCC, the REA, the FDIC, and many other New Deal Programs. Re-Elected four times, this man was the longest serving President of the United States. He was the victim of polio at a young age, and restricted to a wheelchair for much of his life; nevertheless he was extremely active and a charismatic leader.

**\_\_\_\_\_**43**.** He was known as the “Little Magician” because he was such a capable political manager during the 1800s. He was Andrew Jackson’s campaign manager and best political advisor, and he ran for President successfully to succeed Jackson in office. After serving as president from 1837 to 1841, he was re-nominated to run for President in 1848 by the Free-Soil party, which was pledged to abolishing slavery.

**NOTE: Students of Presidential trivia will already know this, but for those of you who are looking for question 44… Grover Cleveland was elected to two, non-consecutive terms, and is therefore considered both the twenty-second and the twenty-fourth President of the United States of America. Barack Obama is the 44th President, but only 43 men have held the office.**